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Social and human rights questions: social development

Report of the Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing on its first and resumed first sessions

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* E/2001/100.



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* E/2001/71

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Chapter I

Matters calling for action by the Economic and Social Council or brought to its attention

A. Draft resolution and decisions to be recommended by the Council for adoption by the General Assembly

1. The Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing recommends to the Economic and Social Council the approval of the following draft resolution and decisions for adoption by the General Assembly:

Draft resolution

The Economic and Social Council recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

"United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing"

"The General Assembly,

"Noting the importance of the participation of developing and least developed countries in the preparatory process and in the Second World Assembly on Ageing itself,

"Recalling its resolution 54/262 of 25 May 2000, in which it encouraged Member States and other actors to, inter alia, provide voluntary contributions to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing in support of preparatory activities of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, including the participation of least developed countries,

"1. Urges all Member States and other actors to contribute generously to the United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing, to support preparatory activities for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, in particular to facilitate the fullest participation of least developed countries, and to support public information activities to promote the Second World Assembly and its outcome;

"2. Also urges all States and public and private organizations to contribute to the Trust Fund to support public information activities to promote the Second World Assembly and its outcomes."

Draft decision I

The Economic and Social Council recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

"Arrangements regarding participation of non-governmental organizations in the Second World Assembly on Ageing"

"The General Assembly decides:

"(a) That representatives from non-governmental organizations accredited to the Second World Assembly on Ageing can make statements in the Ad Hoc Committee of the Whole;

* For the discussion, see chap. II, paras. 27-30.

** For the discussion, see chap. III, paras. 36-39.

(b) That, given the available time, a limited number of accredited non-governmental organizations may also make statements in the plenary of the Second World Assembly, and that non-governmental organizations should be requested to select their spokespersons among themselves and provide the list thereof to the President of the Second World Assembly, who will present the list of selected non-governmental organizations to Member States in a timely manner for approval, and to ensure that such selection is made on an equal and transparent basis, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation and diversity of non-governmental organizations;

(c) That side events of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, such as panels and round tables, will be held in order to allow Member States, observers, accredited non-governmental organizations and representatives of research institutions and the private sector to engage in an interactive dialogue; and that the Chair of the side events may make a statement in the plenary, and may submit to the President of the Second World Assembly a summary of the discussions for the widest possible dissemination;

(d) That the above arrangements will in no way create a precedent for any future World Assembly on Ageing."

Draft decision II

The Economic and Social Council recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

"Provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing"

"The General Assembly adopts the provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing contained in the annex to the present decision.

"Annex

"Provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

"I. Representation and credentials

"Composition of delegations

"Rule 1

"The delegation of each State participating in the Assembly shall consist of a head of delegation and such other representatives, alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

"Alternates and advisers

"Rule 2

"The head of delegation may designate an alternate representative or an adviser to act as a representative.

* For the discussion, see chap. II, paras. 31-33.

* For the discussion, see chap. II, para. 32-33.
* For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 30-31.

"Submission of credentials"**"Rule 3"**

"The credentials of representatives and the names of alternate representatives and advisers shall be submitted to the secretariat of the Assembly, if possible not less than one week before the opening of the Assembly. The credentials shall be issued either by the Head of State or Government or by the Minister for Foreign Affairs."

"Credentials Committee"**"Rule 4"**

"A Credentials Committee of nine members shall be appointed at the beginning of the Assembly. Its composition shall be based on that of the Credentials Committee of the General Assembly of the United Nations at its fifty-sixth session. It shall examine the credentials of representatives and report to the Assembly without delay."

"Provisional participation"**"Rule 5"**

"Pending a decision of the Assembly upon their credentials, representatives shall be entitled to participate provisionally in the Assembly."

"II. Officers"**"Elections"****"Rule 6"**

"The Assembly shall elect from among the representatives of participating States the following officers: a President, 27 Vice-Presidents and an ex officio Vice-President from the host country, a Rapporteur-General, and Chairmen for the Main Committee established in accordance with rule 46. These officials shall be elected on the basis of ensuring the representative character of the Bureau composed in accordance with rule 11. The Assembly may also elect such other officers as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions."

"General powers of the President"**"Rule 7"**

"1. In addition to exercising the powers conferred upon him/her elsewhere by these rules, the President shall preside at the plenary meetings of the Assembly, declare the opening and closing of each meeting, direct the discussions, ensure observance of these rules, accord the right to speak, put questions to a vote and announce decisions. The President shall rule on points of order and, subject to these rules, shall have complete control of the proceedings and over the maintenance of order thereat. The President may propose to the Assembly the closure of the list of speakers, a limitation on the time to be allowed to speakers and on the number of times the representative of each participant in the Assembly may speak on a question, the adjournment

or the closure of the debate and the suspension or the adjournment of a meeting.

"2. The President, in the exercise of his/her functions, remains under the authority of the Assembly.

"Acting President

"Rule 8

"1. If the President is absent from a meeting or any part thereof, he/she shall designate one of the Vice-Presidents to take his/her place.

"2. A Vice-President acting as President shall have the same powers and duties as the President.

"Replacement of the President

"Rule 9

"If the President is unable to perform his/her functions, a new President shall be elected.

"Voting rights of the President

"Rule 10

"The President, or a Vice-President acting as President, shall not vote, but shall appoint another member of his/her delegation to vote in his/her place.

"III. Bureau

"Composition

"Rule 11

"The President, the Vice-Presidents, the Rapporteur-General and the Chairman of the Main Committee, shall constitute the Bureau. The President, or in his/her absence, one of the Vice-Presidents designated by him/her, shall serve as Chairman of the Bureau. The Chairman of the Credentials Committee may participate, without the right to vote, in the Bureau.

"Substitute members

"Rule 12

"If the President or a Vice-President is to be absent during a meeting of the Bureau, he/she may designate a member of his/her delegation to sit and vote in the Bureau. In case of absence, the Chairman of the Main Committee shall designate a Vice-Chairman of the Committee as his/her substitute. When serving on the Bureau, Vice-Chairmen of the Main Committee shall not have the right to vote if they are of the same delegation as another member of the Bureau.

"Functions

"Rule 13

"The Bureau shall assist the President in the general conduct of the business of the Assembly and shall ensure the coordination of its work.

"IV. Secretariat of the Assembly"

"Duties of the Secretary-General"

"Rule 14"

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations, or a member of the secretariat designated by him, shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the Assembly and its subsidiary bodies.

"Duties of the secretariat"

"Rule 15"

"The secretariat of the Assembly shall, in accordance with these rules:

- (a) Interpret speeches made at meetings;
- (b) Receive, translate, reproduce and circulate the documents of the Assembly;
- (c) Make and arrange for the keeping of sound recordings of meetings;
- (d) Publish and circulate the report and official records of the Assembly;
- (e) Arrange for the custody of the documents and records of the Assembly in the archives of the United Nations;
- (f) Generally perform all other work that the Assembly may require in connection with its proceedings.

"Statements by the secretariat"

"Rule 16"

"The Secretary-General of the United Nations, or any member of the secretariat designated for that purpose, may at any time make either oral or written statements concerning any question under consideration.

"V. Opening of the Assembly"

"Temporary President"

"Rule 17"

"At the opening of the first meeting of the Assembly, the Secretary-General of the United Nations or, in his absence, his representative, shall preside until the Assembly has elected its President.

"Decisions concerning organization"

"Rule 18"

"The Assembly shall, at its first meeting:

- (a) Adopt its rules of procedure;
- (b) Elect its officers and constitute its subsidiary bodies;
- (c) Adopt its agenda, the draft of which shall, until such adoption, be the provisional agenda of the Assembly;

(d) Decide on the organization of its work.

"VI. Conduct of business"

"Quorum"

"Rule 19"

"The President may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one third of the States participating in the Assembly are present. The presence of representatives of a majority of such States so participating shall be required for any decision to be taken.

"Speakers"

"Rule 20"

"1. No one may address the Assembly without having previously obtained the permission of the President. Subject to rules 21 and 22 and 24 to 28, the President shall call upon speakers in the order in which they draw lots.

"2. Debate shall be confined to the question before the Assembly and the President may call a speaker to order if his/her remarks are not relevant to the subject under discussion.

"3. The time allowed for speakers will be seven minutes. The Assembly may limit the number of times each participant may speak on any question. Permission to speak on a motion to set such limits shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour of and two opposing such limits, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote. In any event, with the consent of the Assembly, the President shall limit each intervention on procedural matters to five minutes. When the debate is limited and a speaker exceeds the allotted time, the President shall call him/her to order without delay.

"Points of order"

"Rule 21"

"During the discussion of any matter, a representative may at any time raise a point of order, which shall be immediately decided by the President in accordance with these rules. A representative may appeal against the ruling of the President. The appeal shall be immediately put to a vote, and the President's ruling shall stand unless overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting. A representative may not, in raising a point of order, speak on the substance of the matter under discussion.

"Precedence"

"Rule 22"

"The Chairman or Rapporteur of the Main Committee or a representative designated by any other subsidiary body, may be accorded precedence for the purpose of explaining the conclusions arrived at by the body.

**"Closing of the list of speakers
"Rule 23**

"During the course of a debate, the President may announce the list of speakers and, with the consent of the Assembly, declare the list closed.

**"Right of reply
"Rule 24**

"1. Notwithstanding rule 23, the President shall accord the right of reply to a representative of any State participating in the Assembly who requests it. Any other representative may be granted the opportunity to make a reply.

"2. The statements made under this rule shall normally be made at the end of the last meeting of the day, or at the conclusion of the consideration of the relevant item if that is sooner.

"3. The representatives of a State may make no more than two statements under this rule at a given meeting on any item. The first shall be limited to five minutes and the second to three minutes; representatives shall in any event attempt to be as brief as possible.

**"Adjournment of debate
"Rule 25**

"A representative of any State participating in the Assembly may at any time move the adjournment of the debate on the question under discussion. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour and two opposing the adjournment, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to a vote.

**"Closure of debate
"Rule 26**

"A representative of any State participating in the Assembly may at any time move the closure of the debate on the question under discussion, whether or not any other representative has signified his/her wish to speak. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives opposing the closure, after which the motion shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to a vote.

**"Suspension or adjournment of the meeting
"Rule 27**

"Subject to rule 38, a representative of any State participating in the Assembly may at any time move the suspension or the adjournment of the meeting. No discussion on such motions shall be permitted and they shall, subject to rule 28, be immediately put to a vote.

**"Order of motions
"Rule 28**

"The motions indicated below shall have precedence in the following order over all proposals or other motions before the meeting:

- (a) To suspend the meeting;
- (b) To adjourn the meeting;
- (c) To adjourn the debate on the question under discussion;
- (d) To close the debate on the question under discussion.

"Submission of proposals and substantive amendments"

"Rule 29"

"Proposals and substantive amendments shall normally be submitted in writing to the secretariat of the Assembly, which shall circulate copies to all delegations. Unless the Assembly decides otherwise, substantive proposals shall be discussed or put to a decision no earlier than 24 hours after copies have been circulated in all languages of the Assembly to all delegations. The President may, however, permit the discussion and consideration of amendments, even though these amendments have not been circulated or have only been circulated the same day.

"Withdrawal of proposals and motions"

"Rule 30"

"A proposal or a motion may be withdrawn by its sponsor at any time before a decision on it has been taken, provided that it has not been amended. A proposal or a motion thus withdrawn may be reintroduced by any representative.

"Decisions on competence"

"Rule 31"

"Subject to rule 28, any motion calling for a decision on the competence of the Assembly to adopt a proposal submitted to it shall be put to a vote before a vote is taken on the proposal in question.

"Reconsideration of proposals"

"Rule 32"

"When a proposal has been adopted or rejected, it may not be reconsidered unless the Assembly, by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, so decides. Permission to speak on a motion to reconsider shall be accorded to only two speakers opposing reconsideration, after which the motion shall be immediately put to a vote.

"VII. Decision-making"

"General agreement"

"Rule 33"

"The Assembly shall make its best endeavours to ensure that its work is accomplished by general agreement.

"Voting rights"**"Rule 34"**

"Each State participating in the Assembly shall have one vote."

"Majority required"**"Rule 35"**

"1. Subject to rule 33, decisions of the Assembly on all matters of substance shall be taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting."

"2. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, decisions of the Assembly on all matters of procedure shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting."

"3. If the question arises whether a matter is one of procedure or of substance, the President of the Assembly shall rule on the question. An appeal against this ruling shall be put to a vote immediately, and the President's ruling shall stand unless it is overruled by a majority of the representatives present and voting."

"4. If a vote is equally divided, the proposal or motion shall be regarded as rejected."

"Meaning of the phrase 'representatives present and voting'"**"Rule 36"**

"For the purpose of these rules, the phrase 'representatives present and voting' means representatives casting an affirmative or negative vote. Representatives who abstain from voting shall be regarded as not voting."

"Method of voting"**"Rule 37"**

"1. Except as provided in rule 44, the Assembly shall normally vote by show of hands, except that a representative may request a roll-call, which shall then be taken in the English alphabetical order of the names of the States participating in the Assembly, beginning with the delegation whose name is drawn by lot by the President. The name of each State shall be called in all roll-calls and its representative shall reply 'yes', 'no' or 'abstention'."

"2. When the Assembly votes by mechanical means, a non-recorded vote shall replace a vote by show of hands and a recorded vote shall replace a roll-call. A representative may request a recorded vote, which shall, unless a representative requests otherwise, be taken without calling out the names of the States participating in the Assembly."

"3. The vote of each State participating in a roll-call or a recorded vote shall be inserted in any record of or report on the Assembly."

"Conduct during voting"**"Rule 38"**

"After the President has announced the commencement of voting, no representative shall interrupt the voting except on a point of order in connection with the process of voting."

"Explanation of vote"**"Rule 39"**

"Representatives may make brief statements, consisting solely of explanations of vote, before the voting has commenced or after the voting has been completed. The President may limit the time to be allowed for such explanations. The representative of a State sponsoring a proposal or motion shall not speak in explanation of vote thereon, except if it has been amended."

"Division of proposals"**"Rule 40"**

"A representative may move that parts of a proposal be voted on separately. If a representative objects, the motion for division shall be voted upon. Permission to speak on the motion shall be accorded to only two representatives in favour of and two opposing the division. If the motion is carried, those parts of the proposal that are subsequently approved shall be put to the Assembly for decision as a whole. If all operative parts of the proposal have been rejected, the proposal shall be considered to have been rejected as a whole."

"Amendments"**"Rule 41"**

"A proposal is considered an amendment to another proposal if it merely adds to, deletes from or revises part of that proposal. Unless specified otherwise, the word 'proposal' in these rules shall be considered as including amendments."

"Order of voting on amendments"**"Rule 42"**

"When an amendment is moved to a proposal, the amendment shall be voted on first. When two or more amendments are moved to a proposal, the Assembly shall vote first on the amendment furthest removed in substance from the original proposal and then on the amendment next furthest removed therefrom and so on until all the amendments have been put to a vote. Where, however, the adoption of one amendment necessarily implies the rejection of another amendment, the latter shall not be put to a vote. If one or more amendments are adopted, the amended proposal shall then be voted upon."

"Order of voting on proposals"**"Rule 43"**

"1. If two or more proposals, other than amendments, relate to the same question, they shall, unless the Assembly decides otherwise, be voted on in the

order in which they were submitted. The Assembly may, after each vote on a proposal, decide whether to vote on the next proposal.

"2. Revised proposals shall be voted on in the order in which the original proposals were submitted, unless the revision substantially departs from the original proposal. In that case, the original proposal shall be considered as withdrawn and the revised proposal shall be treated as a new proposal.

"3. A motion requiring that no decision be taken on a proposal shall be put to a vote before a decision is taken on the proposal in question.

"Elections

"Rule 44

"All elections shall be held by secret ballot, unless, in the absence of any objection, the Assembly decides to proceed without taking a ballot when there is an agreed candidate or slate.

"Rule 45

"1. When one or more elective places are to be filled at one time under the same conditions, those candidates, in a number not exceeding the number of such places, obtaining in the first ballot a majority of the votes cast and the largest number of votes, shall be elected.

"2. If the number of candidates obtaining such a majority is less than the number of places to be filled, additional ballots shall be held to fill the remaining places, the voting being restricted to the candidates obtaining the largest number of votes in the previous ballot, in a number not exceeding twice the number of places remaining to be filled.

"VIII. Subsidiary bodies

"Main Committees

"Rule 46

"The Assembly may establish a Main Committee and, other working groups, as needed, which may be set up in accordance with the practice of other United Nations conferences.

"Representation on the Main Committee

"Rule 47

"Each State participating in the Assembly may be represented by one representative on the Main Committee. Each State may assign to the Committee such alternate representatives and advisers as may be required.

"Other subsidiary bodies

"Rule 48

"The Assembly and the Main Committee may establish such working groups as they deem necessary for the performance of their functions.

"Officers"**"Rule 49"**

"Except as provided in rule 6 or otherwise decided, each subsidiary body shall elect its own officers."

"Procedures of subsidiary bodies"**"Rule 50"**

"Unless otherwise decided by the Assembly, these rules apply, mutatis mutandis, to the subsidiary bodies, except that:

(a) A majority of the representatives on the Credentials Committee shall constitute a quorum;

(b) The Chairmen of the Main Committee or a working group may declare a meeting open and permit the debate to proceed when representatives of at least one quarter of the States participating in the Assembly are present;

(c) The Chairmen of the Bureau, Credentials Committee and working groups may exercise the right to vote in those bodies;

(d) Decisions of committees and working groups shall be taken by a majority of the representatives present and voting, except that the reconsideration of a proposal shall require the majority established by rule 32.

"IX. Languages and records"**"Languages of the Assembly"****"Rule 51"**

"Arabic, Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish shall be the languages of the Assembly."

"Interpretation"**"Rule 52"**

"1. Speeches made in a language of the Assembly shall be interpreted into other such languages."

"2. A representative may speak in a language other than a language of the Assembly if he/she provides for interpretation into one such language."

"Languages of official documents"**"Rule 53"**

"Official documents of the Assembly shall be made available in the languages of the Assembly."

"Sound recordings of meetings"**"Rule 54"**

"Sound recordings of meetings of the Assembly and of the Main Committee shall be made and kept in accordance with the practice of the"

United Nations. Unless otherwise decided, no such recordings shall be made of the meetings of any working group.

"X. Open and closed meetings

"General principles

"Rule 55

"1. The plenary meetings of the Assembly and the meetings of the Main Committee shall be open unless the body concerned decides otherwise. All decisions taken by the plenary of the Assembly at a closed meeting shall be announced at an early open meeting of the plenary.

"2. As a general rule, meetings of other bodies of the Assembly shall be closed.

"XI. Other participants and observers

"Representatives of entities, intergovernmental organizations and other entities which have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the capacity of observer in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices

"Rule 56

"Representatives designated by intergovernmental organizations and other entities that have received a standing invitation from the General Assembly to participate in the sessions and work of all international conferences convened under its auspices have the right to participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the World Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group.

"Associate members of regional commissions

"Rule 57

"Representatives designated by the footnoted associate members of regional commissions¹ may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee, the Hearing Committee and, as appropriate, any other committee or working group.

"Representatives of the specialized agencies²

"Rule 58

"Representatives designated by the specialized agencies may participate, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main

¹ American Samoa, Anguilla, Aruba, British Virgin Islands, Commonwealth of the Northern Marian Islands, Cook Islands, French Polynesia, Guam, Montserrat, Netherlands Antilles, New Caledonia, Niue, Puerto Rico, United States Virgin Islands.

² For the purposes of these rules, the term "specialized agencies" includes the International Atomic Energy Agency and the World Trade Organization, the Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization and the Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons.

Committee and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

"Representatives of other intergovernmental organizations"

"Rule 59"

"Representatives designated by interested intergovernmental organizations invited to the Assembly may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

"Representatives of interested United Nations organs"

"Rule 60"

"Representatives designated by interested organs of the United Nations may participate as observers, without the right to vote, in the deliberations of the Assembly, the Main Committee and, as appropriate, any working group on questions within the scope of their activities.

"Representatives of non-governmental organizations"

"Rule 61"

"1. Non-governmental organizations accredited to participate in the Assembly may designate representatives to sit as observers at open meetings of the Assembly and the Main Committee.

"2. Representatives from non-governmental organizations accredited to the Assembly can make statements in the Main Committee.

"3. Given the availability of time, a limited number of accredited non-governmental organizations may also make statements in the plenary of the Assembly. Non-governmental organizations should be requested to select their spokespersons among themselves, and should provide the list thereof to the President of the Assembly to present the list of selected non-governmental organizations to Member States in a timely manner for approval and to ensure that such selection is made on an equal and transparent basis, taking into account the principle of equitable geographical representation and diversity of non-governmental organizations.

"Written statements"

"Rule 62"

"Written statements submitted by the designated representatives referred to in rules 56 to 61 shall be distributed by the secretariat to all delegations in the quantities and in the language in which the statements are made available to it at the site of the Assembly, provided that a statement submitted on behalf of a non-governmental organization is related to the work of the Assembly and is on a subject in which the organization has a special competence. Written statements shall not be issued at United Nations expense and shall not be issued as official documents.

XII. Amendment and suspension of the rules of procedure

"Method of amendment"

"Rule 63"

"These rules of procedure may be amended by a decision of the Assembly taken by a two-thirds majority of the representatives present and voting, after the Bureau has reported on the proposed amendment."

"Method of suspension"

"Rule 64"

"Any of these rules may be suspended by the Assembly provided that 24 hours' notice of the proposal for the suspension has been given, which may be waived if no representative objects. Any such suspension shall be limited to a specific and stated purpose and to a period required to achieve that purpose."

B. Draft decision for adoption by the Council

2. The Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing recommends to the Economic and Social Council the adoption of the following draft decision:

Report of the Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing on its first and resumed first sessions and provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee

The Economic and Social Council:

(a) Takes note of the report of the Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing on its first and resumed first sessions;

(b) Approves the provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee set out below.

Provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee

1. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
2. Status of preparations for the Second World Assembly on Ageing.
3. Consideration of the draft outcome document for the World Assembly.
4. Adoption of the report of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee.

C. Decisions brought to the attention of the Council

3. The following decisions, adopted by the Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, are brought to the attention of the Economic and Social Council:

Decision 2001/PC/1
Abuse against older persons*

The Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing decides to request the Secretary-General to submit a report based on existing studies, information and documentation on abuse against older persons to the Commission acting as the preparatory committee at its second session, in 2002, with a view to contributing to the discussions on the elaboration of the revised plan of action to be adopted by the Second World Assembly on Ageing.

Decision 2001/PC/2

Resumed session of the Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing**

The Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing decides to meet in resumed session on 30 April and 1 May and for one week in November 2001, subject to the availability of services and the approval of the Committee on Conferences, in order to complete the work of its first session.

Decision 2001/PC/3***

Arrangements regarding the accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

The Commission for Social Development acting as preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing,

(a) Decides that accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Second World Assembly on Ageing and its preparatory process should be open to:

(i) All non-governmental organizations enjoying consultative status with the Economic and Social Council;

(ii) All non-governmental organizations accredited to the first World Assembly on Ageing or to the twenty-first, twenty-third and twenty-fourth special sessions of the General Assembly, on the five-year reviews of the International Conference on Population and Development, Fourth World Conference on Women and the World Summit for Social Development, respectively, unless the application for consultative status was rejected by the Committee on Non-Governmental Organizations;

(iii) All non-governmental organizations that have been accredited to the Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly, with no further examination of their credentials;

(b) Decides that other interested non-governmental organizations in the field of ageing that have not participated in any of the above forums may participate in the Second World Assembly, provided that they submit their applications for accreditation to a committee composed of the Bureau of the preparatory committee

* For the discussion, see chap. II, paras. 16-23.

** For the discussion, see chap. II, paras. 24-26.

*** For the discussion, see chap. III, para. 40-43.

and the Secretariat by 15 January 2002 and that the application contains the following information:

- (i) The purpose of the organization;
- (ii) Information identifying the programmes and activities of the organization in areas relevant to the subject of the Second World Assembly and indicating in which country or countries they are carried out;
- (iii) Confirmation of the activities at the national, regional and/or international level;
- (iv) Copies of annual or other reports of the organization, with financial statements, and a list of financial sources and contributions, including government contributions;
- (v) A list of the members of the governing body of the organization and their country(ies) of nationality;
- (vi) A description of the membership of the organization indicating the total number of members, the names of organizations that are members, and their geographical distribution;
- (vii) A copy of the constitution and/or bylaws of the organization;

(c) Decides further that the Bureau of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee should submit by 22 October 2001 and 7 January 2002 to the members of the preparatory committee a list of the non-governmental organizations mentioned in paragraph (b) that submitted their application for approval; that the list should contain information on each organization's competence and relevance to the subject of the Second World Assembly and members of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee will have until 26 November 2001 in respect of the October deadline, and 25 February 2002 in respect of the January deadline, to decide on a no-objection basis regarding accreditation of these non-governmental organizations;

(d) Decides that all those non-governmental organizations whose application for consultative status with the Economic and Social Council was rejected, or whose consultative status with the Economic and Social Council was withdrawn or suspended shall not be accredited to the Second World Assembly;

(e) Urges relevant United Nations bodies, in recognition of the importance of the equitable geographical participation of non-governmental organizations in the Second World Assembly, to assist those non-governmental organizations that do not have resources, in particular non-governmental organizations from developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to participate in the Second World Assembly;

(f) Requests the Secretary-General to disseminate widely to the community of non-governmental organizations all available information on accreditation procedures as well as information on supportive measures for participation in the Second World Assembly;

(g) Decides that the above arrangements concerning accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Second World Assembly on Ageing will in no way create a precedent for other world assemblies.

Chapter II

Preparations for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

4. The Commission acting as the preparatory committee considered item 3 of its agenda at its 1st, 2nd and 4th to 7th meetings, on 26 February, 1 and 2 March, 30 April and 1 May 2001. It had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards the Second World Assembly on Ageing" (E/CN.5/2001/PC/2 and Corr.1);

(b) Note by the Secretariat on the draft provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing (E/CN.5/2001/PC/3);

(c) Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, including establishment of committees and procedural matters (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.2).

5. At its 1st, 2nd and 4th meetings, on 26 February and 1 March, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee held a general discussion of agenda item 3, together with agenda item 4.

6. At the 1st meeting, on 26 February, the representative of Spain, as host country for the Second World Assembly on Ageing, made a statement.

7. At the same meeting, the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development of the United Nations Secretariat made an introductory statement.

8. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the European Union and the associated countries of Bulgaria, Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia and Turkey, as well as Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway), the Dominican Republic, Austria, Germany, Zambia and Thailand.

9. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the World Health Organization and the International Labour Organization.

10. Also at the same meeting, the observer for the American Association of Retired Persons, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council, made a statement.

11. At the 2nd meeting, on 26 February, statements were made by the representatives of Chile, Guatemala, the United States of America, the Holy See, the Sudan and the Russian Federation.

12. At the same meeting, the representative of the United Nations Population Fund made a statement.

13. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the following non-governmental organizations in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council: International Federation on Ageing, HelpAge International, International Federation of Associations of the Elderly, International Longevity Center.

14. At the 4th meeting, on 1 March, statements were made by the representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China), Israel, Cameroon and Brazil.

Chapter 15. Statements were also made by the observer for the International Association of Gerontology, a non-governmental organization in consultative status with the Economic and Social Council.

Action taken by the Commission acting as the preparatory committee

Abuse against older persons

16. At the 4th meeting, on 1 March, the representative of the Dominican Republic, on behalf of Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Japan, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Zambia, introduced a draft decision entitled "Discrimination, vulnerability and abuse against older persons" (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.4).

17. At the same meeting, the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development raised a question with regard to the draft decision, which was responded to by the representative of the Dominican Republic.

18. Also at the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of Mexico, the United States of America, the Dominican Republic and Sweden (on behalf of the European Union).

19. At the same meeting, the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development responded to points raised.

20. At the 5th meeting, on 2 March, the representative of the Dominican Republic orally revised the draft decision as follows:

- (a) The title was changed to read "Abuse against older persons";
- (b) In the text of the draft decision, the words "to submit to it at its second session, in 2002, a comprehensive report on discrimination, vulnerability and abuse against older persons with a view to" were replaced by the words "to submit a report based on existing studies, information and documentation on abuse against older persons to the Commission acting as the preparatory committee at its second session, in 2002, with a view to".

21. At the same meeting, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal and Sweden joined in sponsoring the draft decision, as orally revised.

22. Also at the same meeting, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee was advised that the draft decision, as orally revised, contained no programme budget implications.

23. At the same meeting, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee adopted the draft decision, as orally revised (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 2001/PC/1).

The Commission acting as the preparatory committee considered the draft decision, as orally revised, and adopted it, with the following revisions to the draft decision:

Chapter II

Resumed session of the Commission for Social Development acting as the preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing

24. At the 5th meeting, on 2 March, following a statement by the representative of Portugal in her capacity as Facilitator of the informal consultations, the Chairman proposed a draft decision whereby the Commission acting as the preparatory committee would agree to meet in resumed session in order to complete its work.

25. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the Sudan and Algeria. The Secretary responded to points raised.

26. Also at the same meeting, the preparatory committee adopted the draft decision proposed by the Chairman (for the text, see chap. I, sect. C, decision 2001/PC/2).

United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing

27. At its 6th meeting, on 30 April, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee had before it a draft resolution to be recommended by the Economic and Social Council for adoption by the General Assembly (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.6), entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing", submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

28. At its 7th meeting, on 1 May, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee considered the draft decision, together with the text of an informal paper containing revisions to the draft decision.

29. At the same meeting, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee was advised that the draft decision, as revised, contained no programme budget implications.

30. At the same meeting, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee approved the draft decision, as revised, for adoption by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft resolution).

Draft provisional rules of procedure

31. At its 7th meeting, on 1 May, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee had before it an informal paper containing revisions to the draft provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing (E/CN.5/2001/PC/3) resulting from informal consultations held on the document.

32. The representatives of Guyana (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and India raised questions, to which the Secretary of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee responded.

33. At the same meeting, following statements by the representatives of Guyana (on behalf of the States Members of the United Nations that are members of the Group of 77 and China) and by the Chairman, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee approved the draft provisional rules of procedure, as revised, for adoption by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. A, draft decision II).

Chapter III

Accreditation and participation of non-governmental organizations in the Second World Assembly on Ageing and its preparatory process

34. The Commission acting as the preparatory committee considered item 4 of its agenda at its 1st, 2nd, 4th, 6th and 7th meetings, on 26 February, 1 March, 30 April and 1 May 2001. It had before it a note by the Secretariat on the accreditation and participation of non-governmental organizations (E/CN.5/2001/PC/4).

35. At its 1st, 2nd and 4th meetings, on 26 February and 1 March, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee held a general discussion of agenda item 4, together with agenda item 3 (for the discussion, see chap. II).

Action taken by the Commission acting as the preparatory committee

Arrangements regarding the participation of non-governmental organizations in the Second World Assembly on Ageing

36. At its 6th meeting, on 30 April, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee had before it a draft decision entitled "Arrangements regarding participation of non-governmental organizations in the Second World Assembly on Ageing" (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.7), submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

37. At its 7th meeting, on 1 May, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee considered the draft decision, together with the text of an informal paper containing revisions to the draft decision.

38. At the same meeting, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee was advised that the draft decision, as revised, contained no programme budget implications.

39. Also at the same meeting, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee approved the draft decision, as revised, for adoption by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. C, draft decision I).

Arrangements regarding the accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Second World Assembly on Ageing

40. At its 6th meeting, on 30 April, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee had before it a draft decision entitled "Arrangements regarding accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Second World Assembly on Ageing" (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.8), submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations.

41. At its 7th meeting, on 1 May, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee considered the draft decision, together with the text of an informal paper containing revisions to the draft decision.

42. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representative of Algeria and by the Chairman, who also introduced further revisions to the draft decision.

43. Also at the same meeting, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee was advised that the draft decision, as revised, contained no programme budget implications.

44. At the same meeting, statements were made by the representatives of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Brazil, and by the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development.

45. Also at the same meeting, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee adopted the draft decision, as revised (see chap. I, sect. C, decision 2001/PC/3).

Chapter IV

Provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee

A. Opening and duration of the session

46. The Commission acting as the preparatory committee considered item 5 of its agenda at its 5th meeting, on 2 March 2001. It had before it a note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for its second session (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.5).

47. At the same meeting, statements were made by the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development and the representatives of Sweden (on behalf of the European Union), the Republic of Korea and Mexico.

48. Also at the same meeting, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee approved the provisional agenda for its second session for adoption by the Economic and Social Council (see chap. I, sect. B).

B. Attendance

52. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/262, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee was open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly.

54. The following States were represented at the session: Albania, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Cote d'Ivoire, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Holy See, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia.

55. The following United Nations fund was represented: United Nations Population Fund.

56. The following specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and World Health Organization.

57. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Organization of the Islamic Conference.

58. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/262, non-governmental organizations in the field of ageing also attended the session.

Chapter V

Adoption of the report of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee on its first session

49. At its 5th meeting, on 2 March 2001, following statements by the representatives of Algeria, Mexico, Brazil, Benin, the Sudan, China, India, Cuba, Guyana and the Dominican Republic, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee adopted its draft report, as contained in document E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.3, and entrusted the Bureau with its completion.

Chapter VI

Organizational matters

A. Opening and duration of the session

50. The Commission for Social Development acting as preparatory committee for the Second World Assembly on Ageing held its first session at United Nations Headquarters from 26 February to 2 March and 30 April and 1 May 2001. The committee held 7 meetings (1st to 7th) and a number of informal meetings.

51. The Chairman of the Commission for Social Development, Faith Innerarity (Jamaica), opened the session and made a statement.

52. At the 1st meeting, on 26 February, the Chairman of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee made a statement, and the Director of the Division for Social Policy and Development made an introductory statement.

B. Attendance

53. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/262, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee was open to the participation of all States Members of the United Nations, members of the specialized agencies and observers, in accordance with the established practice of the General Assembly.

54. The following States were represented at the session: Algeria, Argentina, Austria, Belgium, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia, Brazil, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Holy See, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malta, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Netherlands, Nigeria, Peru, Philippines, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, San Marino, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Zambia.

55. The following United Nations fund was represented: United Nations Population Fund.

56. The following specialized agencies were represented: International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations and World Health Organization.

57. The following intergovernmental organizations were represented by observers: International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, Organization of the Islamic Conference.

58. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 54/262, non-governmental organizations in the field of ageing also attended the session.

Chapter C. Officers

59. At its 1st, 3rd and 6th meetings, on 26 and 28 February and 30 April, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee elected the following officers by acclamation:

Chairman:

Felipe Paolillo (Uruguay)

Vice-Chairpersons:

Aicha Afifi (Morocco)

Asith Bhattacharjee (India)

Maria José Carrilho (Portugal)

60. The Commission acting as the preparatory committee also decided that Spain would serve as an ex officio member of the Bureau.

D. Agenda and organization of work

61. At its 1st meeting, on 26 February, the Commission acting as the preparatory committee adopted its provisional agenda and approved its proposed organization of work, as contained in documents E/CN.5/2001/PC/1 and E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.1/Rev.1. The agenda was as follows:

1. Election of officers.
2. Adoption of the agenda and other organizational matters.
3. Preparations for the Second World Assembly on Ageing:
 - (a) Consideration of the draft provisional rules of procedure of the World Assembly;
 - (b) Consideration of the proposed format of the World Assembly;
 - (c) Consideration of the draft outcome document(s) for the World Assembly:
 - (i) Analysis of a draft strategy for a society for all ages;
 - (ii) Analysis of policy directions and policy issues to be addressed in the revised plan of action.
4. Accreditation and participation of non-governmental organizations in the Second World Assembly on Ageing and its preparatory process.
5. Provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee.
6. Adoption of the report of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee on its first session.

E. Documentation

62. The Preparatory Committee had before it the following documents:

- (a) Provisional annotated agenda (E/CN.5/2001/PC/1);
- (b) Report of the Secretary-General entitled "Towards the Second World Assembly on Ageing" (E/CN.5/2001/PC/2 and Corr.1);
- (c) Note by the Secretariat on the draft provisional rules of procedure for the Second World Assembly on Ageing (E/CN.5/2001/PC/3);
- (d) Note by the Secretariat on the accreditation and participation of non-governmental organizations (E/CN.5/2001/PC/4);
- (e) Note by the Secretariat on the organization of the work of the session (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.1/Rev.1);
- (f) Note by the Secretariat on the organization of work of the Second World Assembly on Ageing, including establishment of committees and procedural matters (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.2);
- (g) Draft report (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.3);
- (h) Draft decision entitled "Discrimination, vulnerability and abuse against older persons", submitted by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Guyana, Mexico, Peru, the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Zambia (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.4);
- (i) Note by the Secretariat containing the draft provisional agenda for the second session of the Commission acting as the preparatory committee (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.5);
- (j) Draft decision entitled "United Nations Trust Fund for Ageing", submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.6);
- (k) Draft decision entitled "Arrangements regarding participation of non-governmental organizations in the Second World Assembly on Ageing", submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.7);
- (l) Draft decision entitled "Arrangements regarding accreditation of non-governmental organizations to the Second World Assembly on Ageing", submitted by the Chairman on the basis of informal consultations (E/CN.5/2001/PC/L.8).

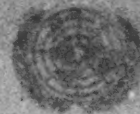
**Economic and Social Council****Distr.: General**
21 May 2001**Original: English****Substantive session of 2001****Geneva, 2-27 July 2001****Item 8 of the provisional agenda*****Implementation of General Assembly resolutions 50/227 and 52/12 B****Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, held on 1 May 2001****Note by the Secretary-General**

The Secretariat hereby circulates for the information of the Economic and Social Council an informal summary of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, held on 1 May 2001.

* E/2001/100.



Summary of the special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions



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Substantive session of 2001

Geneva, 27 July 2001

Item 8 of the provisional agenda

High-level meeting of the General Assembly: resolutions 56/127 and 56/128 B

Special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, held on 1 May 2001

Note by the Secretary-General

The Secretary-General hereby circulates for the information of the Economic and Social Council an informal summary of the special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions, held on 1 May 2001.

E/2001/72

2001/07/27

UNITED NATIONS

I. Background

1. The General Assembly, in annex I, paragraph 88 of its resolution 50/227 on revitalizing the United Nations in the economic and social fields, recommended that the Economic and Social Council periodically schedule a high-level special meeting at a time proximate to the semi-annual meetings of the Bretton Woods institutions. The Council subsequently held high-level special meetings with the Bretton Woods institutions in 1993, 1999 and 2000. In response to the 2000 high-level meeting, the General Assembly encouraged the deepening of the dialogue between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions in order to promote the wide range of reforms needed in an international financial architecture that reflects the global interests of the international community. It further recommended that their next high-level meeting should consider the modalities needed to further consolidate a broader global agenda for a strengthened and stable international financial system, responsive to the priorities of growth and development, in particular of developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity in the global economy (see General Assembly resolution 55/186).

2. The fourth special high-level meeting of the Economic and Social Council with the Bretton Woods institutions was held on 1 May 2001. The meeting addressed two themes: (a) development financing, in particular poverty eradication, official development assistance, and debt; and (b) a development-friendly international financial system: public and private responsibility in the prevention of financial crises. It brought together policy makers in the areas of finance and monetary issues, development cooperation and foreign affairs for a dialogue in the Council.

3. The high-level meeting of the Council took place in the form of a free-flowing dialogue between ministers and high-level officials, permanent representatives and representatives from the international financial institutions and the United Nations and a panel composed of Mr. Gordon Brown, Chairperson of the International Monetary and Financial Committee, Chancellor of the Exchequer of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; Mr. Yashwant Sinha, Chairperson of the Development Committee, Minister of Finance of India; Mr. J. O. Sanusi, Chairperson of the Group of 24,

Governor of the Central Bank of Nigeria; Mr. Paul Martin, Chairperson of the Group of Twenty, Minister of Finance of Canada; and Mr. Andrew Crockett, Chairperson of the Financial Stability Forum, General Manager of the Bank for International Settlements. Mr. Sven Sandström, Managing Director of the World Bank, and Mr. Eduardo Aninat, Deputy Managing Director of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) made concluding comments.

4. The meeting was chaired by the President of the Council. The Secretary-General of the United Nations made an opening statement. The Deputy Secretary-General also participated in the meeting. To facilitate an interactive debate, the meeting broke into two simultaneous round tables for part of the meeting. A note by the Secretary-General on selected aspects of international cooperation in strengthening financing for development (E/2001/45) was used in the discussions.

5. The present report provides a synopsis of the meeting. It summarizes the salient points and main aspects of the statements made and exchanges of views that took place. It is hoped that the summary will deepen the understanding of the main issues related to financing for development and the reform of the global financial system in the broader context of the commitment to achieving the development goals of the Millennium Declaration and the fight against poverty in developing countries.

II. Opening statements

President of the Economic and Social Council

6. The President of the Economic and Social Council welcomed the participants to the special high-level meeting. The meeting provided a unique forum for key policy makers on financial, monetary, development and foreign affairs to engage in a dialogue with a view to strengthening policy coherence in areas that critically affected the development prospects of all countries and, in particular, those of developing countries.

7. The President was concerned that the slowdown in the world economy would hamper progress towards the goal of poverty eradication. In addition to major trends in the weakening global economic growth, a number of other factors such as natural disasters, human immunodeficiency virus/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (HIV/AIDS) and conflicts had also hindered

economic and social recovery. More urgently than ever, common efforts and actions were required to bring the global economy back on a steady path towards the achievement of the Millennium goals and targets.

8. A stable international financial system was fundamental to effective policies for poverty eradication. Manageable debt and predictable financial flows were also critical ingredients to poverty eradication. Efficient, trusted and reliable mechanisms were essential to ensure that all actors, including the private sector, worked in partnership to create a financial environment conducive to growth and development. A coherent approach to development by the international organizations, in particular the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, would greatly facilitate the attainment of desired outcomes at all levels.

9. The discussions of the meeting should help set the stage for the upcoming meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Financing for Development. The United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions had shown exemplary cooperation in preparation for that event. The special high-level meeting of the Council with the Bretton Woods institutions provided an opportunity to engage in an open dialogue on how to mobilize the energy and resources of the entire international system behind the global development agenda defined by Heads of State and Government at the Millennium Summit.

Secretary-General

10. The Secretary-General emphasized that since the first meeting between the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions the unjustified and unhelpful compartmentalization of their work into separate realms had been consigned to the past. The executive boards of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund had hosted both the ambassadors of the Council and of the bureau of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Financing for Development in Washington, D.C. The collaboration on his report to the Preparatory Committee had been unprecedented and extremely fruitful. The deepening of partnership and mutual understanding between the Council and the Bretton Woods institutions boded well for the multilateral system and its constituents.

11. The current slowdown in world economic growth, which had originated in the developed world, could have significant risks for the developing countries, as adverse developments in major economies propagate themselves through the multiple channels of the globalized world economy. But wherever and however such problems arose, one result was always the same: the poor suffered disproportionately. The needs and aspirations of the poor thus needed to be kept at the top of the agenda to ensure that they were not victimized, left behind or without help, particularly in the developing countries.

12. Unless far greater amounts of resources were mobilized from both public and market-led investment, plans to eradicate poverty and to accelerate development would be thwarted. The donor countries, which received most of the benefits from globalization, should increase their aid and help to increase its effectiveness. At the same time, greater attention needed to be paid and focused on making better use of domestic resources, where women in particular needed more access to capital.

13. In his report to the Preparatory Committee for the International Conference on Financing for Development, he had recommended wide-ranging action aimed at strengthening of financial institutions, legal frameworks, governance, measures against corruption, debt relief, improved market access and reduced vulnerability of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to sudden reversals of resource flows.

14. Furthermore, to make globalization work for all and to defuse some of the backlash against globalization, it was crucial that developing countries be given an adequate voice in the decisions affecting their development prospects, particularly in the governing bodies of the international financial institutions. These bodies needed to be made more effective, accountable and transparent.

15. While these issues were complex and closely intertwined, the Secretary-General urged participants not to renegotiate, rehash or revisit old issues. A consensus on the values, priorities and objectives that should guide the Member States already existed in the Millennium Declaration. The Secretariat would continue to assist Member States in their efforts to achieve the Millennium goals and would be active in monitoring progress at both global and national levels.

in close consultation with Governments and civil society. The Council and the Bretton Woods institutions could do their rightful part and take their cooperation to a new level.

Chairperson of the International Monetary and Financial Committee

16. The Chairperson of the International Monetary and Financial Committee underlined that the message he brought from the meeting of his Committee was the shared recognition by all countries of their mutual interdependence, which meant that economic instability anywhere had repercussions everywhere. In the face of a slowing economy, international economic cooperation had to be strengthened in order to achieve economic and social progress. There was a need to be vigilant and forward looking in creating the conditions needed for macroeconomic growth, to continue the reform of the international financial architecture, to open trade talks this year and to build a virtuous circle of debt relief and economic growth and development to achieve the goals for poverty reduction by 2015.

17. To achieve the target of reducing the proportion of people living in poverty in half by 2015, lasting debt relief was needed for the poorest countries. The Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) debt initiative, which had now been implemented in 22 countries, had to achieve its goal of a lasting exit from debt and poverty. A special programme for post-conflict countries was being considered.

18. The development and adoption of codes and standards and their application in practice by rich and poor countries was important for crisis prevention. Surveillance should be encouraged to minimize the contagion effect. The private sector had the duty to be engaged and to invest even in difficult times.

19. Education for all was the best long-term poverty eradication strategy. The International Monetary Financial Committee, for the first time, stressed the importance of the commitments made at the World Education Forum, held in Dakar from 26 to 28 April 2000, and in particular, those on education for girls and women.

20. On health issues, in particular HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis, the International Monetary Financial Committee followed the lead of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and the President of the World

Bank and, also for the first time, determined that action was needed on a priority basis. A window of opportunity existed this year for concrete initiatives as well as an alliance among Governments, international organizations and the private sector to take specific steps. There was growing support for the establishment of a Global Health Fund, which would enable development of new vaccines, access to drugs and vaccination and better support and delivery systems. Pharmaceutical companies should continue research and development and make drugs available at affordable prices in the poorest countries.

21. These programmes of reform in health and education made it clear that economic progress could not be bought at the expense of social progress. The task of providing relief from poverty was a duty of all.

Chairperson of the Development Committee

22. The Chairperson of the Development Committee noted with satisfaction that globalization was finally catching up with global institutions, as demonstrated by the present meeting. He noted with concern that the slowdown of the world economy would have uneven impact and different consequences for rich and poor countries, meaning less prosperity in the developed countries but more poverty in the developing countries. In its own meeting, as well as in the joint meeting with the International Monetary and Financial Committee, special note had been taken of the problems of the poorest countries, especially of those in Africa. The joint meeting had resolved to further intensify efforts to implement the HIPC debt initiative, debt relief and the continuation of overseas development assistance.

23. Trade needed to be leveraged for development so that countries receiving debt relief would not fall back into the debt trap. In this regard, international institutions should provide assistance in capacity-building so that these countries could take advantage of global trade opportunities. The World Bank could help in enhancing the negotiating capacities of the developing countries.

24. The World Bank should apply a selective and strategic approach towards middle-income countries. It should be a catalyst for policy and institutional change, including capacity-building, for increased private investment flow and financial support in promoting sustainable growth and poverty reduction in these countries. The Development Committee expressed

support for the initiative to control communicable diseases and identified it as a major public good, along with trade integration, financial stability, knowledge and environmental commons. Other issues discussed by the Development Committee were external vulnerabilities and contagion and their destabilizing effect on the financial sector.

25. The Chairperson elaborated on the six-point action plan which he, in his capacity as Minister of Finance of India, had suggested to the Development Committee, and which included many of the concerns he had just mentioned. The six points were: concentration on capacity-building in low-income and least developed countries; provision of fair and equal opportunities to middle-income countries; protection against external vulnerabilities and contagion effects; war against communicable diseases; sustainable development, addressing economic growth, social justice and environmental protection; and effective governance at national and subnational levels.

Chairperson of the Group of 24

26. The Chairperson of the Group of 24 stressed that the global economic slowdown would have a special impact on developing countries by negatively affecting primary commodity prices and by weakening adjustment efforts and growth. To achieve the target contained in the Millennium Declaration of reducing the proportion of people living in poverty by half by 2015, adequate funding would be required, but developing countries faced complex obstacles in mobilizing resources. Concerted global action was necessary. The integration of financial markets would not necessarily translate into global economic growth and social equity. The Group of 24 urged the donors to bridge the resource shortfall from private flows by increasing official development assistance contributions from the 0.24 per cent in 1999 to the target of 0.7 per cent of gross national product (GNP). International and regional financial institutions should increase direct lending and leveraging private resource flows to middle-income countries. The Group also called for adequate funding for the thirteenth replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association.

27. The Group of 24 had welcomed the progress made under the enhanced HIPC debt initiative and through the poverty reduction strategy papers. However, as only one country had reached completion

point, faster implementation and quicker access to resources were required. Technical assistance and simple, realistic and focused conditionality should enable more countries to complete the poverty reduction strategy papers so as to reach completion point and qualify for debt relief as soon as possible. Special attention was required to address the needs of countries in conflict.

28. Many developing countries had incorporated trade policy reform as part of their economic policy. However, trade protectionism remained entrenched within the policies of developed countries, hindering opportunities for developing countries to increase trade. Trade barriers, especially for agricultural products and textiles, needed to be removed and market access improved to allow the developing countries to benefit from global trade. Progress had been made to strengthen the international financial system through the establishment of codes and standards. Their observance, however, had to remain voluntary, duly recognizing the country-specific circumstances and stages of development.

29. The Group of 24 appreciated the increased global awareness and expanded efforts to fight HIV/AIDS and stated that a global trust fund to combat the disease should be immediately established. The World Bank should strengthen its partnership with the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and other important actors, especially in their efforts to develop a vaccine.

30. The Chairperson expected that the deliberations of the special high-level meeting would serve as a valuable contribution to the financing for development process.

Chairperson of the Group of Twenty

31. The Chairperson of the Group of Twenty recalled that the Group's key concerns were financial issues and reform efforts in the international financial system. Composed of the Ministers of Finance of 19 countries, it had been formed in the aftermath of the Asian financial crisis. The Group represented 88 per cent of world output, 65 per cent of the world's population and 60 per cent of the world's poor.

32. While having access to capital was important, massive capital fluctuations could destabilize the economy and create crises. The Group was promoting consistency in financial management, but recognized

that the code of some could not be imposed on all. Countries had to be part of the decision-making process in order to be part of the solution.

33. In discussing some of the achievements of the Group, he highlighted the acceptance of standards and codes, as well as their implementation, which contributed to transparency in financial statements. Having recognized that countries were different, the Group was preparing case studies to help formulate policies that enabled countries to adjust to the realities of globalization.

34. As another accomplishment of the Group of Twenty, the Chairperson stressed the need to go far beyond the "Washington consensus", which was considered too narrow. Economic growth was an essential prerequisite, but economic growth without social equity was not sustainable and would not lead to poverty eradication. The "Montreal consensus", which emanated from the second meeting of the Group of Twenty on 24 and 25 October 2000, affirmed that the social safety of all people served as a basis for economic security.

Chairperson of the Financial Stability Forum

35. The Chairperson pointed out that the work of the Financial Stability Forum had shown that international financial crises originated in weak domestic financial systems. As finance had become more global, contagion effects had brought unforeseeable, unexpected consequences. The Forum brought together national and international authorities responsible for financial regulation and supervision, including ministries of finance, central banks, regulatory authorities, the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and international standard setting bodies. Discussions centred on the financial architecture, the development of standards and codes and good practice aimed at making countries more resilient to crises.

36. The task of the Financial Stability Forum was to improve the capacity for sharing information, and to identify weaknesses in national systems that could pose a threat in the future. Among the examples of the Forum's work were efforts to improve transparency in the operations of highly leveraged institutions, such as the hedge funds, and efforts aimed at increasing resilience to instability caused by volatile short-term capital flows. Implementation of the country-specific circumstances and stages of development, including institutional and administrative constraints. The

37. One cornerstone in the efforts to build a new financial architecture was the development and implementation of codes and standards. While the principles underpinning the codes and standards were universal, implementation should be carried out according to the needs and circumstances of each individual country. This required prioritization, incentives such as technical assistance and monitoring.

38. With regard to representativeness of participation, it was vital that countries felt ownership, requiring the involvement of all those interested in the issues. Consultation mechanisms had to be further developed so that all voices could be heard. Regional forums could play an important role in this regard.

III. Round-table discussions

39. After the introductory statements, the meeting reconvened in two round tables for an interactive dialogue among participants. Each group was invited to address both themes chosen for the high-level meeting. Ministers of finance and of development cooperation, governors of central banks, permanent representatives, panellists, and representatives of the international financial institutions, the United Nations, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) took the floor. They focused on the set of issues and questions raised in the note by the Secretary-General (E/2001/45), and in the introductory statements made in plenary. The round tables were chaired, respectively, by the President and Senior Vice-President of the Council. The following main themes emerged from the round-table discussions.

A. Global economic outlook and achievement of goals of the Millennium Summit

40. Participants expressed concern about the generalized slowdown in the global economy and its impact on the achievement of development and poverty eradication goals. Fear was expressed at sinking commodity prices and increased protectionist pressures in developed countries. Speakers stressed the crucial need to ensure sustained economic growth as a prerequisite for poverty eradication. This required pro-poor growth policies in developing countries,

combined with increased aid, more soft loans, open market access and reduction of subsidies, especially in agriculture, in the developed countries. There was also a need for a better balance between fiscal discipline and social needs in pursuing growth and poverty reduction strategies.

41. Speakers underlined the need for a firm commitment to achieving the goals of the Millennium Summit as endorsed by Heads of State and Government in September 2000, and in particular the long-term objective of poverty eradication. The latter was also a key objective of the upcoming Third United Nations Conference on Least Developed Countries (14-20 May 2001, Brussels), which should see an upsurge in international solidarity. The same solidarity was essential to support the development of efforts in Africa.

42. Milestones such as the Millennium Declaration and the global conferences of the 1990s had created more support for development goals than ever before. The International Conference on Financing for Development provided the opportunity for translating the consensus on these goals into practical action. To that end, the gap between the views of ministries of finance and of development regarding the time frame of goals, public spending and performance parameters needed to be bridged. The fact that the consensus on development goals was now finally being carried into the work of the international financial institutions was commended. Several speakers supported the Secretary-General's proposal for a practical, action-oriented "Millennium campaign" in order to meet the Millennium goals.

B. Poverty eradication: the role of official development assistance, debt relief and trade

43. While recognizing the indispensability of economic growth to alleviate poverty, speakers underlined the critical contribution of official development assistance, debt relief and trade to development and poverty eradication not only in the poorest, but also in middle-income countries and countries with economies in transition.

44. Noting the long-standing international target of 0.7 per cent of GNP for official development assistance, many speakers voiced their disappointment

at the low and sinking levels of contributions to official development assistance, which had seen a further net reduction for 2000. At the same time, the increase in official development assistance in real terms by a number of countries in 2000 was acknowledged and the five countries that had reached or exceeded the 0.7 per cent target were commended. For countries with special difficulties, official development assistance should be provided either as grants or as loans on very soft terms. Development challenges such as education and HIV/AIDS required additional resources, especially in the context of a weakening global economy. Several speakers from developed countries urged other donors to increase their financial contributions to development.

45. Several speakers welcomed the enhanced HIPC debt initiative, but also expressed concern that, so far, only one country had reached the completion point. Agreeing that more needed to be done, speakers called for flexibility in the application of the initiative. Priority should be given to the full funding of the HIPC debt initiative rather than to its expansion at this time. It was feared that an expansion might divert resources from other purposes, such as the thirteenth replenishment of the resources of the International Development Association. International financial institutions were urged to include additional factors in debt sustainability analysis. Noting that debt relief could only be an exceptional measure, some urged caution in efforts to reach comprehensive debt solutions.

46. Several speakers considered that increased trade and market access was the single most important element for developing countries to achieve sustainable growth and to escape poverty. This required the reduction of trade barriers, especially for agricultural products and textiles. The European Union was commended for its "Everything but arms" initiative.

47. Emphasis was also placed on the situation of middle-income countries, in which 80 per cent of the world's poor lived. Development assistance, trade and financial issues, such as increased liquidity, improved cash flow, crisis prevention and avoiding contagion, also required consideration from the perspective of middle-income countries.

48. The Group also discussed the impact of globalization on the world economy and trade crises. The Group was planning consistency in financial management, but recognized

C. Sustainability of growth

48. A number of speakers emphasized the importance of the sustainability of economic growth for poverty eradication. Ensuring the transition to development through coherent financial and trade policies was particularly important for highly indebted poor countries once they had reached completion point of the HIPC debt initiative. However, efforts needed to go beyond the "Washington consensus". National efforts, including pro-poor macroeconomic policies, good governance, increased accountability and anti-corruption measures needed to go hand in hand with international financial support and coherent donor policies. Emphasis was placed on national institution and capacity-building for sustainable growth. The mobilization of domestic social capital would contribute to accelerated development and also ensure ownership of the development process. The role of international institutions in providing technical assistance was underlined.

49. Similarly, many speakers emphasized the crucial role of social policies, especially in the fields of education and health, for sustainable economic growth. Speakers were encouraged by concrete action in these areas, such as the increasing support for the proposed Global Health Fund aimed at fighting HIV/AIDS and other infectious diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis.

D. Strengthening the international financial system

50. Several speakers noted that further progress in strengthening the international financial system was necessary to promote the sustainable development of all countries and to achieve the goals outlined in the Millennium Declaration. Reducing the system's instability, with special reference to contagion and the speculative activities and limited transparency of hedge funds, was also a precondition for developing countries to benefit from globalization. Indeed, some participants emphasized the value of international financial stability as a global public good.

51. Many speakers underlined the importance of global standards and codes and the need of recognizing in their implementation the country-specific circumstances and stages of development, including institutional and administrative constraints. The

necessary time period required to adapt the standards and codes to each country should also be taken into account. Significantly more technical assistance and additional resources were essential to strengthen the implementation capacities of developing countries in this area.

52. In addition to the need to improve crisis prevention and management capabilities, including by strengthening domestic financial systems, several participants emphasized that the costs of crisis resolution should be distributed more equally, among creditors and debtors and private and public sectors. To this end, some speakers put forward the proposal of establishing debtor/creditor councils that would facilitate the achievement of cooperative solutions.

E. Participation

53. Regarding the ongoing reforms of the Bretton Woods institutions, several ministers welcomed the review of IMF conditionality initiated by its Managing Director, with a view to making it better focused, more effective and less intrusive, as well as to enhancing programme ownership. Nevertheless, developing countries still needed a larger voice in the decision-making processes of these institutions. More generally, there was broad convergence on the need for inclusion and participation of all countries and stakeholders in global policy-making as a prerequisite to ensure its success. In this regard, most speakers noted with satisfaction the growing cooperation between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions in the dialogue on global governance.

F. Financing for development

54. There was general agreement that the upcoming International Conference on Financing for Development represented a critical milestone in the dialogue between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions. The Conference provided a unique opportunity for concrete advances on the above issues under a new framework that bridged existing gaps in different policy-making cultures. The main objective of the event should be a global alliance for development, ensuring better governance of globalization for the benefit of all.

55. The preparatory process of the Conference had engaged in an unprecedented way all relevant stakeholders, including Governments, multilateral institutions, the private sector and civil society, to discuss, using a holistic approach, all the key financial issues related to the promotion of development. The full engagement of the Bretton Woods institutions and the World Trade Organization (WTO) in the preparatory process and their commitment to actively participate in the Conference itself boded well for its success. Several participants called for similar commitments by finance, economy and trade ministries of Member States.

IV. Concluding remarks

56. Following the conclusion of the two round-table discussions, the President and Senior Vice-President summarized in plenary the salient points that had emerged in their respective groups. Both emphasized the value of the new format and the lively and productive discussion that had ensued with the participation of a large number of speakers contributing the perspectives of countries from all regions.

57. After the reports from the two round tables, the President of the Council invited the Deputy Managing Director of IMF and the Managing Director of the World Bank to make concluding comments on the discussions.

58. The Deputy Managing Director of IMF found that the vision, balance and the acknowledgement of the need for coherence that resonated in the meeting sent powerful signals to the world community. Governments, civil society, the private sector and the United Nations system were working together to make globalization work for all. A balance needed to be struck between the multiple goals and priorities on the one hand and the insufficient resources and limited instruments available on the other. The Bretton Woods institutions were making efforts to that end, but greater coherence and accountability were needed in moving forward.

59. The IMF reform efforts placed an emphasis on: realigning the conditionality review process to make it more efficient and open; adapting the Fund's facilities to make them more conducive to pressing needs; and strengthening the Fund's role in surveillance and assessment of external vulnerability. The Fund assisted

capacity-building through technical assistance in macroeconomic policy and other emerging issues. It assisted countries in several areas such as liquidity positions, foreign exchange management, debt management and early warning.

60. In conclusion, he noted that the Fund was a learning institution and that it would continue to change while maintaining its expertise and competencies in core macroeconomic issues. The Fund was pleased to work with the World Bank on the HIPC debt initiative and reiterated its commitment to actively engage in the financing for development process.

61. The Managing Director of the World Bank reconfirmed the World Bank's commitment to work together in the preparatory process of the International Conference on Financing for Development and at the event itself. The Bank was pleased with the broad agenda, which looked at the full set of resources for development, both public and private, as well as other economic activities such as trade. While he saw a good alignment of the United Nations, the World Bank and IMF, the Bank would like to see a much stronger involvement from the part of national Governments and a range of their ministries in the planning process for the International Conference on Financing for Development.

62. The Managing Director highlighted key constraints to development and the Bank's efforts in addressing them. The HIPC debt initiative, combined with traditional debt relief and bilateral debt forgiveness, would provide \$55 billion in debt relief for 22 countries, a reduction of their debt burden by almost two thirds. As a result, an increase in social sector expenditure had already been seen by 25 per cent. The Bank was also taking action in other areas which posed constraints to development such as post-conflict reconstruction and HIV/AIDS. The fight against HIV/AIDS was expected to receive \$500 million per year with the possibility to be expanded to \$1 billion per year in the future. To take advantage of trade as a lever for development, market access needed to be improved and the capacity of developing countries to participate in trade negotiations strengthened.

63. The Managing Director noted a move beyond a discussion of the financial architecture towards a global "development architecture", which included country ownership, long-term debt strategies,

international development goals and increased alliances reaching beyond the United Nations system. In this regard, the Bank addressed individual constraints and also focused on the overall orientation of development.

64. In his closing remarks, the President of the Council characterized the discussions as having been of outstanding quality and depth. They had shown that financial and monetary issues and the integration of developing and transition economies into the global economy remained crucial questions to be addressed for economic growth and development. This was one of the major challenges to be dealt with in the process leading up to the International Conference on Financing for Development. Increased official development assistance, together with sound national policies and unhindered market access also remained critical issues in the development debate. The meeting reinforced the urgency of the global community's efforts for poverty eradication, especially in the aftermath of the Millennium Summit, which set very precise time-bound targets for achieving development goals. All Governments and international institutions, including the Economic and Social Council and the Bretton Woods institutions, which had participated in the high-level meeting were expected to assume their share of responsibility for concrete action to implement these commitments.

65. The President noted that responsibility for development was incumbent upon a larger number of stakeholders, beyond Governments and international institutions, as was emphasized in the discussion on the role of the private sector in situations of financial crises, especially in their prevention. The potentially devastating contagion effect of such crises made it imperative to seek new and creative ways of interaction, of sharing responsibility as well as for broadening participation between the public and the private sector. International institutions might be increasingly called upon to provide a forum where all stakeholders could meet and develop such creative new interaction in an effort of shared responsibility. At the same time, it was clear that the strength of the financial institutions, especially IMF and the World Bank, remained essential for global economic and financial stability.

66. In conclusion, the President commented that globalization brought with it old and new discontents, challenges and opportunities. At the Millennium Summit, it had been agreed that globalization had to

become a positive force for all. He expressed his hope that the Economic and Social Council would maintain and expand its role of providing the unrivalled platform for dialogue between the United Nations and the Bretton Woods institutions, where innovative ideas emerged and opportunities for promoting and deepening the understanding between the two sets of institutions were created. The goodwill and positive spirit of the high-level meeting constituted a good start for the resumption of the preparations for the International Conference on Financing for Development.